#### THE FARM AND GARDEN.

PICTURE OF A HILLSIDE BARN FOR A COLD CLIMATE.

A Thousand Acre Vermont Model Farm. To Winter Celery - Farm Notes for November-Care of Calves in Winter. Brown's Barn.

A farmer in Prince Edward's Island has planned and built what he thinks is nearly perfection for a cold climate barn. It is built

into a hillside.

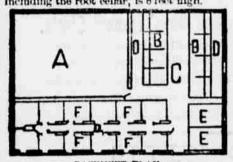
Mr. Brown's farm is devoted to mixed husbandry, and he has planned the barn with an eye to this. There are 150 acres in his patch of land. In this admirable shelter, both for stock and grain, Mr. Brown has feed boxes for cattle, salt troughs for sheep, doors and traps in the pig pens, etc.

In describing his favorite building he says: In our northern climate warmth is a great desideratum, provided sufficient ventilation is secured. The barn has warmth, ventilation and light. The windows are hinged at the top and made to swing outward, so that during rainy weather they may be opened to any degree.



NORTHERN BANK BARN.

Under the box stalls in the horse stable there is no cellar, so that a clay floor may be used for young borses; and under the wagon and implement shed there is also no cellar, giving the root sellar ten or twelve feet of covered wall at the north, which makes it frostproof in the most severe weather. At the west end of the barn I have a lean to for lambs, which is not shown in the plan. This barn is 52 by 64 feet on the ground, has sufficient room for 6 horses, 17 steers or cattle, 48 pigs and 35 or 40 sheep. The entire basement, including the root cellar, is 8 feet high.



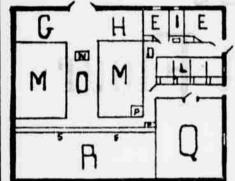
A, root cellar; B, cattle stalls: C, manure pass age; D, feed passages; E, box stalls; F, pig pens The root cellar, a large room 24 by 36 feet, and filled through the batch, will hold from 3,000 to 3,500 bushels of roots. The mow next to the horse stable, and the loft above the same (the ceiling of which is of matched boards), contain the hay; the mow in the west, and loft over threshing floor and sheep shed, contain unthreshed grain. Spouts are on each side of the roof, and all rain water is conducted to tanks or puncheons, giving a

Mr. Brown lays much stress on his root for carrots, turnips etc., are not so important for stock in America as in Great Britain,

sufficient supply for use in cooking and mix-

where corn will not grow.

Here corn, which is easily raised, largely takes the place of the roots, which can only be produced by a painful, backbreaking process. Roots must be raised, to give variety to the food of our domestic animals, but that is enough. Corn fed alone is constipating. but still it may always be the main standby.



G. wagen shed; H. implement room; I. harnes room manure shute; L. horse stalls; M. hay mow; N. hatch to root cellar; O, threshing floor; D, feed passages; P, shutes; Q, granary; R, sheep room: S, sheep feed rack.

In the following this northern farmer utters words of wisdom: "My chief specialty in farming is futtening cattle and pigs. I do not sell any grain, and very few roots, as I find that to grow good crops a farmer wants all the manure he can make or get, and then never has enough,"

#### For November.

Every furrow turned in autumn on suitable land is valuable time saved when it is worth so much. Some soils will pask under the influence of rains and frosts; light soils will sometimes wash, but learny, marly, level ground may well be plowed. Ridge plowing of clayey la ds turning two furrows together, exposes the clods to the ameliorating influence of the frost, dries the ground in the spring, so that a fortuight is often saved in getting in oats, barley, potatoes or flax.

Young trees in windy places may have a mound of earth drawn up to their trunks to stiffen them, or they may be staked. A mound of earth a foot high will keep away mice. Trap or shoot rabbits; they are fat and good at this season.

Make cider in cool weather. Ewes bred this month have lambs in April. Cover strawberry beds with straw or cornstalks.

Plants taken up from the beds and borders. as well as those that have been out in pots ail summer, when taken ambours should not be at once exposed to fire heat. Keep them in a cool room for a while, opening the windows every mild day. -American Agriculturist.

A Model Farmer. A thousand acres of arable land in one body makes a pretty large farm in a New England state, but that is the size of the farm owned and managed by Mr. L. B. Harris, of Caledonia county, Vt. He has put in as high as sixty tons of bay in a single day. He begins, in that northern section, the middle of June, and has the first crop all in before the 1st of July. The second crop is also cut when very young and tender. He bays little or no grain for his stock, but raises outs, wheat and corn to feed at home. He can grow oats for twenty cents per bushel, and thinks highly of wheat as a feeding grain for cattle. Turnips are also largely raised, and after filling all available cellur room large

quantities are stored in pits in the field. He has 100 breeding cows, Herefords, Devons and Polled Angus, and will begin a herd of Shorthorns next year. His cautle on the state fair grounds at Burington were

valued at \$60,000 for the herd, quite a risk for one man to ake in carrying to and from and showing at a fair. H's sales are all in the state of Oregon. We asked him why he did not remove his large cattle raising business to the west, where others claim to be doing so well at the business. His answer was, and it should encourage eastern farmers, that if he were proposing to do as large a business as the western ranchmen are doing he would choose Vermont lands to do it on. Our best limestone lands are equal to the best in Kentucky, while our climate favors, or rather in-

sures, better constitutions.

He says one of his neighbors contends that as many head of cattle should be wintered by every cattle feeder as his farm produces of half tons of hay. Straw, turnips and grain should be the chief forage, while the half ton of hay should work in as a condiment or relish. New England farmers, and American farmers generally, have much yet to learn regarding the possible uses and value of straw ris is very systematic in all his farming busistables is done with the precision of clock- at the basso. work. He loves farming, believes in it as a business, and his boys are growing up with open. A cow was grazing peacefully in the similar ideas and feelings.—Now England churchyard.

Wintering Celery. A smart Michigan farmer describes how he successfully winters celery. He packed it away the last of November as follows: Grasping the stems in both hands, in such a way as to prevent injury to them, I beat the earth as clean as I could from the roots. Then after all defective stems had been plucked off, the but sang on like all possessed. They would plants were placed upright in bottomiess split their throats but they would grind out boxes (old bee hives) as compactly as possible. Next, about two-thirds of the foliage was cut off, through fear that the celery was so very

densely packed that it would suffocate and rot. Then, having inserted the nozzle of a tin funnel here and there through the tops of the remaining foliage, sifted quick-and, such as used for making mortar, was poured into the funnel till all the interstices between the stems were filled up to the foliage. The boxes were on the earth floor of a dimly lighted and cool cellar, where a little frost sometimes entered. Earth was banked up around the boxes three or four inches; a pailful or two of water were poured on to the sand in the boxes, and the operation was repeated every ten or fifteen days. It was three months before the plants blanched and were in nice condition. The hearts were solid by March 15, when they were sold. At the time of digging, the small plants were "heeled in" in a dark room or some cellar against sloping earth. First, a tier of plants was laid as closely as possible; then a layer of mellow earth sloping for a second tier of plants, and so on, earth and plants alternately. We used these in the family till May. Some of them were wet once or twice with water, and these commenced rotting first. The beating of the earth off the roots allows the packing of three or four times as many in the same space as with the earth left on, and the second experiment proves that a lighted cellar is not necessary. If the plants could be kept cold nearly down to the freezing point we probably could have celery till June or

#### Crop Report.

The October report of the United States department of agriculture is at hand. The condition of the corn crop has improved since the last report, owing to warm weather in September. The whole crop, however, will be 300,000,000 bushels less than that of cond the Mississippi the returns will be lowest.

In wheat there will be an increase of 100,-000,000 bushels over last year. The average production is 1214 bushels to the acre. New York yields 17 bushels to the acre, the highest average of any state; next comes Michigan, 16.3. The lowest production per acre comes from the states of the northwest which are supposed to be in the distinctively wheat growing section. This ought to encourage the small farmers in the older states.

The crops of oats, rye, barley and tobacco are good.

Potatoes are rotting furiously, and more insect pests than ususi have invaded them this season. This is probably because the birds have mostly been killed off to adorn ladies' hats.

The cotton crop will be considerably larger

#### Winter Calves.

We like this advice: "I would not like to raise calves in winter without oil cake meal. I always allow a calf to have its mother's milk until the milk is fit to use." There certainly is nothing better for right young calves than the first milk of the dam after calving. Unless a calf is extra stupid and stubborn it can just as easily be taught to drink at the end of four or five days by a little starving, which quickens its wits wonterfully. The oil cake meal is also a very good thing in cold weather; not too much of it; start with a tablespoonful in a haif gallon of milk, and increase the amount with the amount of milk as the calf grows older. Be sure and feed the milk and oil cake warmed up to blood heat, and then there will be little danger of the calf getting the scours. If she does then put lime water in the milk. Be sure and take this dangerous disease in hand in time if you want to save the calf. With good, clean care the calves are easier to raise in winter than in summer, when the flies are so annoying. - American Dairyman.

Manure or Clover? If manure at fifty cents a ton is less profitable than clover, what may those farmers think who are paying \$2 to \$1 a ton for manure! is a question propounded by Henry Stewart. The cheapness of clover and its far greater value as compared with manura renders it especially beneficial to farmers who grow grain, and for them the practice of grow- as carnestly as though that was the chief end ing it to plow under is most useful.

#### Things to Do and to Know.

The oleomargarine law goes into effect English sparrows kill birds smaller and

weaker than themselves.

Railroad companies are, as a rule, responsible for injury to stock along their tracks, when these are not fenced in.

Mrs. Rachael Francis, who died lately in Atlanta, Ga., left about \$30,000, the most of You look up at me with your sife smile which she made out of her dairy and truck farm. She was a fine business woman.

Try packing a few bunches of grapes in bran or sawdust. If sound and packed carefully, each bunch separate, they will keep till midwinter or later, if the children don't find them.

It is said that if the silk reeling machinery now being tried at Washington works sur-cessfully it will put \$50,000,000 a year more old town this is! 6. I think August a very into the pockets of farmers. The United disagreeable month. 7. Have you prepared States commissioner of agriculture will buy a bed for Dennison! 8. I have just discovered

cocoons from those who wish to sell them. Small fruit culture will always be most suc- boat. 10. Don't you envy me this nice dog! cessful on the intensive plan. Plant only a 11. The street urchin shouted: "Give me small area at a time, and give that the best that bag, Daddy."-Harper's Young People. culture possible. Better raise 200 bushels on

The South

#### YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

THE COW THAT DIDN'T APPROVE OF CHOIR REHEARSALS.

Better to Whistle than Whine-"My Jack o' Lantern, So Yellow and Round." Buried Cities and Countries-A Cow's

A cow thought she would play a joke on some people the other day. I won't tell you where she lived, but this is a true story. It was in the warm autumn weather, before the last cold snap. The choir of a fashionable to town. church in the town were rehearsing for the Sunday services. It was to be a great day for the people of that church, and the choir meant to have everybody go home saying: "What lovely music we had to-day." Everyfor feeding beef producing cattle. Mr. Har- body, that is, who had any car at all for harmony. So they practiced long and loud. ness, keeping as accurate a set of farm ac- The soprano trilled, the tenor held on long counts as if he were running a bank Hisan- to his high notes, the basso rumbled in his imals are fed and all the work about the throat and the big violencello growled back

It was a warm day and the door was wide

R-r-r-r-rill, rippled the soprano. We-ce-ce-ong, soared the tenor, up high. Boom, boom-boom, roared the basso. Zoom-zoom, buzzed the big fiddle, It was very fine. Bossy out in the yard stopped eating, and

turned her head on one side to listen. Moo-oo-oo, exclaimed Bossy gently. The choir paid no attention to her, though,



line tunes for Sunday. Louder and louder they sang, till Bossy could stand it no longer. She put her head in at the door to see what it was all about. The sounds grated on her ear for

Moo-oo-oo! said the cow energetically. Then she lowered her head and switched her tail. There was in her eye a look that plainly meant business. She charged on that choir in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson. She caught the tenor's coat skirts on her horns and ripped them from top to bottom. Then she made at the big tiddle, and it never buzzed again. The boom died away in the basso's throat, and he jumped for the door with a haste which really was not at all proper for a first bass in a well to do church. The soprano and contralto ran as if a witch on a broomstick was after them. They did not stop to see whether their skirts flowed

gracefully or not. In the twinkling of an eye the church was cleared of all but the cow and the benches. She looked at them a moment, and then last year, it is estimated. In the states be made a charge on them just as she had on the choir. She butted them over and tore the cushions upon her horns till all was a sight to behold. After that Bossy paused a moment and looked around on the ruin she had made, as if to say:

"That's my opinion of choir rehearsals." Then she said "moo" softly, and went back to nibbling grass in the churchyard.

#### Better Whistle than Whine. As I was taking a walk I noticed two little

boys on their way to school. The small one stumbled and fell, and though he was not very much hurt he began to whine in a babyish way-not a regular roaring boy ciy, as though he were half killed, but a little cross whine.

The older lov took his hand in a kind, fatherly way and said: "Oh, never mind, Jimmy; don't whine. It is a great deal better to whistle."



Better Whatle than Whise." And he began to whistle in the merriest way a cheerisi boy whistle.

Jimms tried to join the whistle "I can't whistle as nice as you, Charlie, said be, "my has wou't pucker up good." "On, that is because you have not got all the whine out yet," said Charley; but you

try a mante and the whistle will drive the So he did; and the last I saw or heard of the little fellows they were whistling away of life. - Early Dew.

#### JACK-O'-LANTERN.

My Jack o' lantern, so yellow and round, What in the world are you thinking about? Do you wish you were back again on the ground? Did it burt you much when I scooped you out?

Your eyes are so staring I wish they'd wink! And your nose is crooked-it makes mine ache But your teeth are perfect, I really think They are just an good as the dentists make.

As if you were terribly proud and yain. But I goess I'd look foolish too, all the while With only a candle instead of a brain;

#### Buried Cities and Countries.

1. Tell Charles to name his wish. 2. Mary, have you taken my chrome yellow! 3. Florence and Will are going out to walk. aden of thieves. 9 I saw the hall of the

one sere than that amount on five or siz - | Boys don't get in the habit of spitting; it is masty.

#### YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY, AND A VERY GOOD ONE IT WAS.

An "Awful" Little Girl-Come, Read Me This Riddle-Autumn Leaves-"You've Always Been a Good Boy to Me,

"I have a little story to tell you, children," the old doctor said to the young people the other evening. One day-a long, hot day it had been, too-I met my father on the road

to the village for me, Jim,' he said, hesi-



THE DOCTOR'S STORY. "Now, I was a boy of 12, not fond of work, and was just out of the hayfield where I had been at work since daybreak. I was tired, dusty and hungry. It was two miles into town. I wanted to get my supper, and to wash and dress for singing school.

"My first impulse was to refuse, and to do it harshly; for I was vexed that he should ask after my long day's work. If I did refuse he would go himself. He was a gentle, patient old man. But something stopped me one of God's good angels, I think.

"Of course, father, I'll take it," I said, heartily, giving my scythe to one of the men. He gave me the package,
"'Thank you, Jim,' he said, 'I was going
myself, but somehow I don't feel very strong

"He walked with me to the road that turned off to the town, as he left he put his hand on my arm, saying again, 'Thank you, my son. You've always been a good boy to me, Jim.'

"I hurried into town and back again. "When I came near the house, I saw a rowd of farm hands at the door. One of them came to me, the tears rolling down his



"You've always been a good boy." " 'Your father,' he said, 'fell dead just as he reached the house. The last words he spoke were to you?

"I'm an old man now; but I have thanked God over and over again, in all the years that have passed since that hour, that those last words were, 'You've always been a good how to me.1 "

#### An Awful Story.

There was once a little girl who had a way of saying "awful" to everything. She lived in an awful house, in an awful street, in an awful village which was an awful distance from any other place. She went to an awful school, where she had an awful teacher, who gave awful lessons out of awful books. Every day she was so awful hungry that she ate an awful amount of food, so that she looked awful healthy. Her hat was awful small and her feet were awful large. She went to an awful church, and her minister was an awful preacher. When she took an awful waik she chimbed awful hills, and when she got awful tired she sat down under an awful tree to rest herself. In summer she found the weather awful hot, and in winter awful cold. When it didn't rain there was awful drought, and when the awful drought was over there was an awful rain. So that this awful girl was all the time in an awful state, and if she don't get over saving "awful" about everything I am afraid she will by and by become an awful bore.

#### RIDDLE.

Fur black or white. I'm brown or gray, I'm tall or flat. I'm grave or gay, As soft as weed or stiff as tip, A next to: with to mestle in-I hold great intellects, yet oft Am bothered with the weak and soft, And smetroes crusty, hard and thick, They fill me with well burned brick. Fashion controls me, vet I wear Some aspects to make fashion stare Though always for one place designed,

I change as often as the wind. I'm domb, and yet in spite of that Make more than half of every "chat."
I'm mild yet none can hate ofon't doubt me) Nor raise a fighting costs without me. The answer is something to be worn upon

the hend AUTUMN LEAVES.

#### Crimson and searlet and yellow,

Enerald turning to gold, Shinenering there in the sunbeams. Shivering here in the cold: Waving farewells as the tempest

Ruthlessly tears them apart. Flottering, dancing and rostling As bitler and thither they dart; Peridosis sailing the rapids Lazily swimming the pools.

Playing Tapy." with each other Under the puffy tondstools. Wreaths for the walls of her dw-lling Each neat little housekeeper meaves, And there, much delicate form enrays. Nextly the bright attumm leaves.

-E. L. Benedict in Harper's Young People.

#### A LITTLE SUN.

One afternoon, in sad, unquiet moved, I passed to ade this tiny bright three flower, And begged that he would tell me, if he could, The secret of his joy through son and shower. He looked at me with open eyes, and said: "I know the sun is somewhere shoring licar, And when I cannot see him overhead

I try to be a little sun right here." -Willis Boyd Allen How Baking Powders are Made.

While rival companies are disputing as to what ingredients are to be found in the best baking powder," the public will be interested in the following definition of these now indispensable articles, as given by Appleton's Cyclopedia, the acknowledged American authority!

"The best baking powders are composed of bitartrate of potash (cream of tartar), tartaric scid, carbonate of ammonia, and soda bi-carbonate, bound together by a lit-

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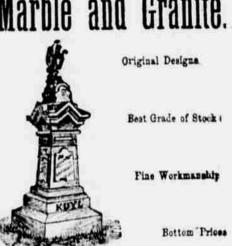
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